

● 2022 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试

理科数学

1. 已知函数  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{2x}{x^2+1}, & x \geq 0 \\ -\frac{1}{x}, & x < 0 \end{cases}$  若  $g(x) = f(x) - t$  在  $x_1, x_2, x_3$  ( $x_1 < x_2 < x_3$ ) 上有三个零点，则

$-\frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} + \frac{1}{x_3}$  的取值范围是

A.  $(3, +\infty)$       B.  $[2, +\infty)$       C.  $[2\sqrt{2}, +\infty)$       D.  $(2\sqrt{2}, +\infty)$

答案 A

解析

由题意知  $f(x)$  与  $g(x) = f(x) - t$  在  $x_1, x_2, x_3$  ( $x_1 < x_2 < x_3$ ) 上有三个交点，即  $0 < t < 1$ ，

$-\frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} + \frac{1}{x_3} = t + \frac{2}{t}$ ，

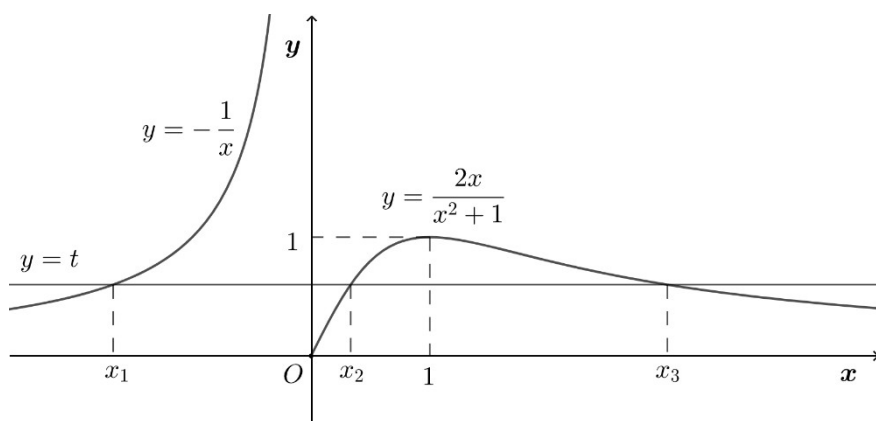
所以

当  $x=0$  时， $f(0)=0$ ，

当  $x > 0$  时， $f(x) = \frac{2}{x + \frac{1}{x}} \leq \frac{2}{2\sqrt{x \cdot \frac{1}{x}}} = 1$ ，当且仅当  $x=1$  时取等号。又  $f(x) \in (0, 1]$  在  $(0, 1)$  上单调递增，在  $(1, +\infty)$  上单调递减。

当  $x < 0$  时， $f(x) \in (0, +\infty)$ ，

所以



∴ 设  $g(x) = f(x) - t$  则  $x_1, x_2, x_3 (x_1 < x_2 < x_3)$  是  $0 < t < 1$  的

三个根  $x < 0$  时  $-\frac{1}{x} = t$   $x > 0$  时  $\frac{2x}{x^2 + 1} = t$  则  $x^2 - 2x + t = 0$   $x_2 + x_3 = \frac{2}{t}$   $x_2 x_3 = 1$

∴  $-\frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} + \frac{1}{x_3} = t + \frac{2}{t}$   $0 < t < 1$  时  $y = t + \frac{2}{t}$   $0 < t < 1$  时

$-\frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} + \frac{1}{x_3} \in (3, +\infty)$

选 A

选 B

设  $f(x) = y = t$  则  $-\frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} + \frac{1}{x_3} = t + \frac{2}{t}$   $t$

选 C.

2022. 设  $A(4, 3)$  在  $F$  上  $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{3} = 1$  则  $A$  在  $x$  轴上  $B$  在  $BF$  上

选 D

A  $-\frac{1}{2}$

B  $-\frac{2}{3}$

C  $-1$

D  $-\frac{4}{3}$

选 C

选 B

设  $B$  在  $BF$  上

选 D



$$\square \quad f(x) = e^x - (a+2)x \quad \square \quad a+2 > 0 \quad \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \quad a, b \quad \square$$

$$t = a+2 > 0 \quad \square \quad \frac{b-5}{a+2} \leq 1 - \ln t - \frac{3}{t} \quad \square$$

$\square \square \square$

$$\square \quad f(x) = e^x - (a+2)x \quad \square \quad f(x) = e^x - (a+2) \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad a+2 \neq 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad a+2 < 0 \quad \square \quad f(x) > 0 \quad \square \quad f(x) \quad R \quad \square \quad x \rightarrow -\infty \quad \square \quad f(x) \rightarrow -\infty \quad \square \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad a+2 > 0 \quad \square \quad x < \ln(a+2) \quad \square \quad f(x) < 0 \quad \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \quad x > \ln(a+2) \quad \square \quad f(x) > 0 \quad \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \quad x = \ln(a+2) \quad \square$$

$$f(x)_{\min} = f(\ln(a+2)) = a+2 - (a+2)\ln(a+2) \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad a+2 - (a+2)\ln(a+2) \geq b-2 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad b-5 \leq (a+2) - (a+2)\ln(a+2) - 3 \quad \square \quad t = a+2 > 0 \quad \square$$

$$b-5 \leq t - t \ln t - 3 \quad \square \quad \frac{b-5}{a+2} = \frac{b-5}{t} \leq 1 - \ln t - \frac{3}{t} \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad g(t) = 1 - \ln t - \frac{3}{t} \quad \square \quad g'(t) = -\frac{1}{t} + \frac{3}{t^2} = \frac{3-t}{t^2} \quad \square \quad 0 < t < 3 \quad \square \quad g'(t) > 0 \quad \square \quad g(t) \quad \square \quad t > 3 \quad \square \quad g'(t) < 0 \quad \square \quad g(t) \quad \square$$

$$g(t)_{\max} = g(3) = -\ln 3 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad \frac{b-5}{a+2} \leq -\ln 3 \quad \square \quad \frac{b-5}{a+2} \quad \square \quad -\ln 3 \quad \square$$

$\square \square \square A \square$

$$4 \square 2022 \cdot \square \quad f(x) = x^2 + a^2 + b \ln x, (a, b \in R) \quad \square \quad 0 \square \quad a^2 - b \quad \square \quad \square$$

$$A \square e \quad B \square 2e \quad C \square \frac{1}{e^2} \quad D \square -\frac{1}{e^2}$$

$\square \square \square B$

$\square \square \square$



$$\therefore y = e^x + 4a \quad x=0 \quad y = (4a+1) = x \quad y = x + 4a + 1$$

$\therefore y = x + 2$ ,  $y = 2 - \log_a(x+1)$

$$J' = -\frac{1}{(x+1)\ln a} \quad K = -\frac{1}{\ln a} \geq 1 \quad \because \ln a \geq -1 \quad \because a \geq \frac{1}{e}$$

□□□C.

[illegible]

$$A_{\square}^{(-2,2)} \quad B_{\square}^{[-2,2]} \quad C_{\square}^{(-1,1)} \quad D_{\square}^{[-1,1]}$$



$$f(-x) = \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} + \sin x - x^3 + 3x \quad f(x) = \ln \frac{1-x}{1+x} - \sin x + x^3 - 3x$$

$$\therefore f(-x) + f(x) = \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} + \sin x - x^3 + 3x + \ln \frac{1-x}{1+x} - \sin x + x^3 - 3x = \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} + \ln \frac{1-x}{1+x} = \ln 1 = 0$$

$$f(x)$$

$$\ln \frac{1-x}{1+x} = \ln \left( -1 + \frac{2}{1+x} \right) \quad \frac{2}{1+x} \quad (-1, 1)$$

$$\ln \frac{1-x}{1+x} = \ln \left( -1 + \frac{2}{1+x} \right) \quad (-1, 1)$$

$$-\sin x \quad (-1, 1)$$

$$(x^3 - 3x)' = 3x^2 - 3 < 0 \quad x^3 - 3x \quad (-1, 1)$$

$$f(x) \quad (-1, 1)$$

$$f\left(x^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) - f\left(-x^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) = 2f\left(x^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) < 2f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$f\left(x^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) < f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} < x^{\frac{1}{2}} < 1 \quad \frac{1}{4} < x < 1$$

C.

$$f(x) = \frac{ae^x}{x} \quad x \in (0, +\infty) \quad \forall x_1, x_2 \in (0, +\infty) \quad x_1 < x_2 \quad \frac{f(x_1)}{x_2} - \frac{f(x_2)}{x_1} < 0$$

$$a$$

$$A \left[ -\infty, e^{\frac{1}{2}} \right] \quad B \left[ \frac{2}{e}, +\infty \right) \quad C \left[ -\infty, e^2 \right] \quad D \left[ e^{\frac{1}{2}}, +\infty \right)$$

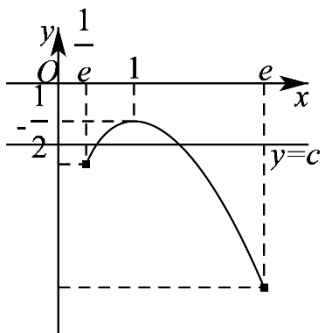
B

$$x_1 f(x_1) < x_2 f(x_2) \quad \forall x_1, x_2 \in (0, +\infty) \quad x_1 < x_2 \quad g(x) = xf(x)$$









$g\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) \leq c < g(1)$ 
 $-1 - \frac{1}{2e^2} \leq c < -\frac{1}{2}$ 
 $y = c$ 
 $y = g(x)$ 
 $\left[\frac{1}{e}, e\right]$ 
 $c$

$\left[-1 - \frac{1}{2e^2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right)$

B

$y = c$ 
 $y = g(x)$

10 2022

$\frac{2}{3}a$



$\frac{17}{40}a$

$\frac{5}{8}a$

$\frac{5\sqrt{5}}{24}a$

$\frac{2\sqrt{13}}{13}a$

A

$AD$ 
 $Q$ 
 $PQ$ 
 $QM$ 
 $O$ 
 $ON \perp PQ$ 
 $ON \perp$ 
 $PAD$ 
 $|ON|$ 
 $C$ 
 $PAD$

求  $|OM|$

解

取  $M$  为  $ABCD$  的中点  $PM = \frac{2a}{3}$   $AB = BC = CD = AD = a$   $O$  为  $ABCD$  的中心  $OP = OC = r$   $CM = \frac{\sqrt{2}a}{2}$

$$CO^2 = CM^2 + OM^2 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{2a}{3} - r\right)^2 = r^2 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}a}{2}\right)^2 \Rightarrow r = \frac{17}{24}a \quad AD \perp PQ \quad QM \perp ON \perp PQ$$

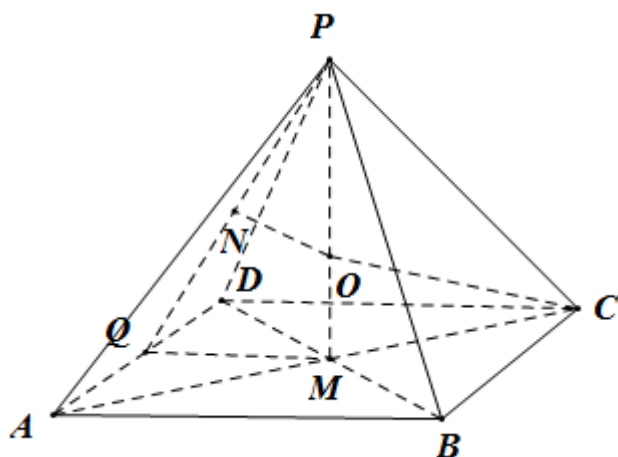
$AD \perp PQ$   $AD \perp QM$   $PQ \cap QM = Q$   $PQ, QM \subset$  平面  $PQM$   $AD \perp$  平面  $PQM$   $AD \subset$  平面  $PAD$

平面  $PAD \perp$  平面  $PQM$   $PAD \cap PQM = PQ$   $ON \subset$  平面  $PQM$   $ON \perp$  平面  $PAD$   $|OM|$   $O$  为  $PAD$  的中心

$$PQ = \sqrt{PM^2 + MQ^2} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{2a}{3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}a\right)^2} = \frac{5}{6}a$$

$$\triangle PNO \sim \triangle PMQ \Rightarrow \frac{|PQ|}{|ON|} = \frac{|PQ|}{|QM|} \Rightarrow |OM| = \frac{|PQ| \cdot |QM|}{|PQ|} = \frac{\frac{17}{24}a \times \frac{1}{2}a}{\frac{5}{6}a} = \frac{17}{40}a$$

例 A



11月2022年...  $f(x)$  在  $\mathbb{R}$  上...  $f(2-x) = f(x)$   $|a_n|$   $a_1 = -1$

$$a_{n+1} = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) a_n + \frac{2}{n} \quad (n \in \mathbf{N})$$

A 0

B - 1

C 21

D 22

Answer A

Answer

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{n+1} = \frac{a_n}{n} + \frac{2}{n(n+1)} \quad a_n = n-2 \quad f(x) \text{ on } \mathbb{R} \quad f(2-x) = f(x) \quad$$

$$f(x) = -f(x-2) = f(x-4) \quad T=4$$

$$f(a_{22}) = f(20) = 0$$

Answer

$$a_{n+1} = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) a_n + \frac{2}{n} \quad (n \in \mathbf{N})$$

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{n+1} = \frac{a_n}{n} + \frac{2}{n(n+1)}$$

$$\frac{a_n}{n} = \frac{a_1}{1} + 2\left(1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n-1} - \frac{1}{n}\right) = 1 + 2 \cdot \frac{2}{n} = 1 + \frac{2}{n}$$

$$a_n = n-2 \quad a_{22} = 20$$

$$f(x) \text{ on } \mathbb{R} \quad f(2-x) = f(x)$$

$$f(x) = -f(x-2) = f(x-4)$$

$$T=4$$

$$f(x) \text{ on } \mathbb{R} \quad f(0) = 0$$

$$f(a_{22}) = f(20) = 0$$

Answer A.

Answer

Answer

Answer



$$f(x) = ax \ln x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + a \quad y = a \quad g(x) = \frac{x}{1 + \ln x} \left( x > 0, x \neq \frac{1}{e} \right)$$

$$g(x) = \frac{x}{1 + \ln x} \quad a < 0 \quad a = 1 \quad f'(x) = \ln x - x + 1 \leq 0 \quad f(x) \quad a < 0$$

A

$$13 \text{ } 2021 \cdot \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 \quad F \quad C \quad A \quad B \quad A \quad B \quad y$$

$$AF = \frac{1}{2}FB \quad O \quad \angle OBA = 30^\circ \quad C$$

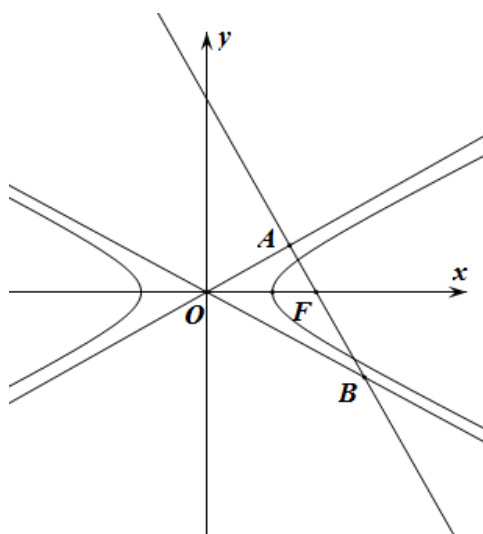
$$A \quad \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \quad B \quad \sqrt{3} \quad C \quad \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{3} \quad D \quad \frac{5\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

A

$$BF = 2n \quad AF = n \quad \theta \quad \triangle OAF \quad \triangle OBF \quad \theta = 30^\circ \quad \tan \theta = \frac{b}{a}$$

$$BF = 2n \quad AF = n \quad \theta \quad \triangle OAF \quad \triangle OBF \quad \frac{m}{\sin \theta} = \frac{c}{\sin(150^\circ - 2\theta)} \quad \frac{2m}{\sin \theta} = \frac{c}{\sin 30^\circ}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sin 30^\circ}{\sin(150^\circ - 2\theta)} \quad \sin(150^\circ - 2\theta) = 1 \quad \theta = 30^\circ \quad \tan \theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = \frac{b}{a} \quad e = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^2} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \quad A.$$



14. 2021. . . . .  $f(x) = |\sin x| \cdot \cos x$  . . . . .

A.  $f(x)$  . . . . .  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$  . . . . .

B.  $f(x)$  . . . . .  $\pi$  . . . . .

C. . . . .  $|f(x_1)| = |f(x_2)|$  . . . . .  $x_1 = x_2 + 2k\pi$  . . . . .  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$  . . . . .

D.  $f(x)$  . . . . .  $\left[\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}\right]$  . . . . .

. . . . . D

. . . . .

$\therefore f(x) = |\sin x| \cdot \cos x = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x & 2k\pi \leq x < \pi + 2k\pi \\ -\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x & \pi + 2k\pi \leq x < 2\pi + 2k\pi \end{cases}$  . . . . .  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$  . . . . .  $x = k\pi$  . . . . .  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$  . . . . . A . . . . .

$f(x)$  . . . . .  $2\pi$  . . . . . B . . . . .  $|f(x)|$  . . . . .  $\frac{\pi}{2}$  . . . . .  $|f(x_1)| = |f(x_2)|$  . . . . .  $x_1 = x_2 + \frac{1}{2}k\pi$  . . . . .  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$  . . . . . C . . . . .  $f(x)$  . . . . .

$\left[\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}\right]$  . . . . . D . . . . . D.

15. 2021. . . . .  $f(x) = \sin x + \cos x \sin x$  . . . . .  $f(x)$  . . . . . . . . . .

①  $2\pi$  . . . . .  $f(x)$  . . . . .

②  $f(x)$  . . . . .

③  $f(x)$  . . . . .  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$  . . . . .

④  $f(x)$  . . . . .  $-\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}$  . . . . .

A. 1 . . . . .

B. 2 . . . . .

C. 3 . . . . .

D. 4 . . . . .

. . . . . B





$A = \{x \mid x^2 + x = 0\}$   $A = \{-1, 0\}$

$(x^2 + ax)(x^2 + ax + 1) = 0$   $x^2 + ax = 0$   $x^2 + ax + 1 = 0$

$A = \{-1, 0\}$ ,  $A \star B = 1$   $B$

1  $B$   $x^2 + ax = 0$   $x^2 + ax + 1 = 0$   $a = 0$

2  $B$   $x^2 + ax = 0$   $x^2 + ax + 1 = 0$   $x^2 + ax = 0$

$a^2 - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow a = \pm 2$   $a \neq 0$

$a = 0$   $a = \pm 2$   $S = \{0, -2\}$   $C(S) = 3$

D

$A \star B$   $B$

$x^2 + ax = 0$   $x^2 + ax + 1 = 0$

17  $2021$   $R$   $f(x) = f\left(x + \frac{6}{e}\right) = f(x)$   $x \in \left[0, \frac{3}{e}\right]$   $f(x) = -ex + 2$   $e$

$e = 2.71828 \dots$   $g(x) = f(x) + \ln x$   $0 \leq x \leq 4$

A 2

B 3

C 4

D 5

A

$f(x)$   $\frac{6}{e}$   $f(x)$   $x = \frac{3}{e}$   $f(x) + \ln x = 0$   $y = f(x)$   $y = -\ln x$

$f\left(x + \frac{6}{e}\right) = f(x)$   $f(x)$   $\frac{6}{e}$

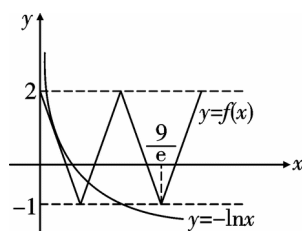
$f\left(x + \frac{6}{e}\right) = f(x) = f(-x)$

□□□  $f(x)$  □□  $x = \frac{3}{e}$  □□.

□  $f(x) + \ln x = 0$  □  $f(x) = -\ln x$  □

□  $h(x) = -\ln x$  □

□□□



$h(x) = -\frac{1}{x}$  □□  $h(x) = -e$  □□  $x = \frac{1}{e}$  □□  $h\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) = 1$  □

□□□  $x = \frac{1}{e}$  □□□□□□□□  $y = -ex + 2$  □

□  $x = \frac{9}{e}$  □□  $h\left(\frac{9}{e}\right) < -1$  □□□□  $y = f(x)$  □  $y = h(x)$  □□□□□□

□□□A.

18□□2021.□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□“□□  $x \in \left[ \frac{1}{3}, 3 \right]$  □□□□  $x^2 - mx - 1 = 0$  □□”□□□□□□□□  $m$  □□□□□□ □

A□  $\left[ \frac{8}{3}, +\infty \right)$  B□  $(-\infty, 0) \cup \left[ \frac{8}{3}, +\infty \right)$

C□  $(-\infty, 0]$  D□  $(-\infty, 0] \cup \left[ \frac{8}{3}, +\infty \right)$

□□□□D

□□□□

□□□□□□  $x \in \left[ \frac{1}{3}, 3 \right]$  □□□□  $x^2 - mx - 1 = 0$  □□□□  $m$  □□□□□□□□□□□□□□.

□□□□

□  $x^2 - mx - 1 = 0$  □  $m = x - \frac{1}{x}$  □□□□  $(1, 3)$  □□□□□□

$\therefore 0 < m < \frac{8}{3}$  □







A  $AC \perp$   $PDO$

B  $CE \perp PD$

C  $CE \perp PDO$

D  $BC = \sqrt{2} CE + OE = \frac{\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}}{2}$

证明 ABD

证明

由  $AC \perp DO$   $PO \perp AC$  可知  $AC \perp PDO$   $AC \perp PDO \parallel PBC$   
 可知  $C \in P-ABC$   $BCP \cap PE = BCP \cap ABF$   $O \in E \in C$   $CE + OE$   
 可知 D 选项正确。

证明

由  $\triangle AOC$  可知  $OA = OC$   $D \in AC$   $AC \perp DO$

$PO \perp AC$   $DO \cap PO = O$

由  $AC \perp PDO$  可知 A 选项。

由 B 选项  $CE \subset PBC$   $PD \not\subset PBC$   $PD \cap PBC = P$   $P \notin CE$

可知  $CE \perp PD$  可知 B 选项。

由 C 选项  $CE \perp PDO$   $CB \parallel OD$   $CB \not\subset PDO$   $OD \subset PDO$   $CB \parallel PDO$   $CE \cap CB = C$

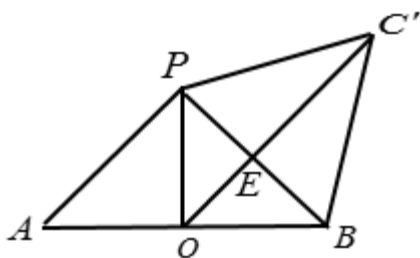
由  $PDO \parallel PBC$  可知  $PDO \perp PBC$  可知 C 选项。

由 D 选项  $\triangle POB$   $PO = OB = 1$   $\angle POB = 90^\circ$   $PB = \sqrt{1^2 + 1^2} = \sqrt{2}$

$PC = \sqrt{2}$   $PB = PC = BC$

可知  $P-ABC$   $BCP \cap PE = BCP \cap ABF$

可知  $ABF$



由  $O \in E \in C$  可知  $CE + OE$





$X$	0	1000	3000	6000
$P$	0.2	0.32	0.288	0.192

$$E(X) = 0 \times 0.2 + 1000 \times 0.32 + 3000 \times 0.288 + 6000 \times 0.192 = 2336 \quad . \square A \square \square .$$

□□□□  $C \rightarrow B \rightarrow A$  □□□□□□□□□□□□ 1872 □□□ B □□.

$C \rightarrow A \rightarrow B$  1904 C.

$B \rightarrow C \rightarrow A$  2112 D.

□□□AD

10

□ □

$$D_{f(x)}(a) \subseteq D_{X_1}(a)$$

$$P(a) = \frac{f(x_1) \cdot f(x_2)}{f(x_1) + f(x_2)}$$

$$f(x) = 3^x \quad P(1)$$

$$f(x) = x^3 \quad P(2)$$

$$C_{\text{eff}}(x) = \log_{12}(x + t) \quad R(2) \quad t=4$$

$$f(x) = \tan x + b \quad P\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = b = \pm\sqrt{2}$$

□□□□AD

1111

[illegible]

□□□□

☐ ☐ A  $f(x) = 3^x$  ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐  $R$  ☐  $a = 1$  ☐ ☐  $[-1, 1] \in R$  ☐

$$x_1 \in [-1, 1] \quad f(x_1) = 3^{x_1}$$

$$\boxed{x_1} \in [-1, 1] \quad \boxed{x_2} = \boxed{x_1} \in [-1, 1] \quad f(x_1) \cdot f(-x_2) = f(x_1) \cdot f(-x_1) = 3^x \cdot 3^{-x} = 3^0 = 1$$

$f(x) = 3^x$   $f(1)$   $A$

$f(x) = x^3$   $a = 2$   $[-2, 2] \in R$

$x_1 = 0$   $f(x_1) = 0$

$x_2 \in [-2, 2]$   $f(x_1) \cdot f(-x_2) = 1$   $f(x_1) \cdot f(-x_2) = 0$   $B$

$t = 4$   $f(x) = \log_{12}(x+4)$   $(-4, +\infty)$   $a = 2$

$x_1 \in [-2, 2]$   $x_2 \in [-2, 2]$   $x_1 - x_2 \in [-2, 2]$

$x+4 \in [2, 6]$

$f(x) = \log_{12}(x+4)$

$f(x) \in [\log_{12} 2, \log_{12} 6]$

$\log_{12} 6 < \log_{12} 12 = 1, \log_{12} 2 > 0$   $f(x) \in (0, 1)$

$f(x_1) \in (0, 1), f(-x_2) \in (0, 1)$

$f(x_1) \cdot f(-x_2) \in (0, 1)$   $f(x_1) \cdot f(-x_2) \neq 1$   $C$

$-\frac{\pi}{4} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$   $-1 \leq \tan x \leq 1$

$f(x) \in [b-1, b+1]$

$f(x) = \tan x + b$   $P(\frac{\pi}{4})$

$x_1 \in [\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}]$   $x_2 \in [\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}]$   $f(x_1) \cdot f(-x_2) = 1$

$x_2 \in [\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}]$   $x_2 = x_1$   $f(x_1) \cdot f(-x_1) = 1$

$x_1 = \frac{\pi}{4}$   $(b-1)(b+1) = 1$   $b = \pm\sqrt{2}$   $D$

AD



$$A \text{ 椭圆方程为 } \frac{x^2}{9} - \frac{y^2}{27} = 1$$

$$B \text{ 椭圆方程为 } \frac{|PF_1|}{|PF_2|} = 2$$

$$C \text{ 椭圆方程为 } |PF_1 + PF_2| = 3\sqrt{6}$$

$$D \text{ 椭圆方程为 } \frac{3\sqrt{15}}{2}$$

ABD

ABD

$$F_1 \text{ 椭圆方程为 } 3\sqrt{3} \text{ 椭圆方程为 } y = \sqrt{3}x \text{ 椭圆方程为 } a=3, b=3\sqrt{3}, c=6 \text{ 椭圆方程为 } A \text{ 椭圆方程为 } \frac{S_{\triangle F_1 PQ}}{S_{\triangle F_2 PQ}} = \frac{|PF_1|}{|PF_2|} = \frac{|QF_1|}{|QF_2|} \text{ 椭圆方程为}$$

$$B \text{ 椭圆方程为 } |PF_1| = 12, |PF_2| = 6 \text{ 椭圆方程为 } \cos \angle F_1 PF_2 \text{ 椭圆方程为 } |PF_1 + PF_2| \text{ 椭圆方程为 } C \text{ 椭圆方程为 } P \text{ 椭圆方程为 } X \text{ 椭圆方程为}$$

D.

ABD

$$F_1(-c, 0) \text{ 椭圆方程为 } y = \sqrt{3}x \text{ 椭圆方程为 } 3\sqrt{3} \text{ 椭圆方程为 } \therefore \frac{\sqrt{3}c}{2} = 3\sqrt{3} \text{ 椭圆方程为 } c = 6 \text{ 椭圆方程为}$$

$$\text{椭圆方程为 } y = \sqrt{3}x \text{ 椭圆方程为 } \frac{b}{a} = \sqrt{3} \text{ 椭圆方程为 } a^2 + b^2 = c^2 \text{ 椭圆方程为 } a = 3, b = 3\sqrt{3} \text{ 椭圆方程为}$$

$$\text{椭圆方程为 } \frac{x^2}{9} - \frac{y^2}{27} = 1 \text{ 椭圆方程为 } A \text{ 椭圆方程为}$$

$$PQ \text{ 椭圆方程为 } \angle F_1 PF_2 \text{ 椭圆方程为 } \therefore \frac{S_{\triangle F_1 PQ}}{S_{\triangle F_2 PQ}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \times |PF_1| \times |PQ| \times \sin \angle F_1 PQ}{\frac{1}{2} \times |PF_2| \times |PQ| \times \sin \angle F_2 PQ} = \frac{|PF_1|}{|PF_2|} \text{ 椭圆方程为}$$

$$\frac{S_{\triangle F_1 PQ}}{S_{\triangle F_2 PQ}} = \frac{|QF_1|}{|QF_2|} = \frac{8}{4} = 2 \text{ 椭圆方程为 } \therefore \frac{|PF_1|}{|PF_2|} = 2 \text{ 椭圆方程为 } B \text{ 椭圆方程为}$$

$$\text{椭圆方程为 } |PF_1| - |PF_2| = 6 \text{ 椭圆方程为 } |PF_1| = 12, |PF_2| = 6 \text{ 椭圆方程为}$$

$$\triangle PF_1 F_2 \text{ 椭圆方程为 } \cos \angle F_1 PF_2 = \frac{12^2 + 6^2 - 12^2}{2 \times 12 \times 6} = \frac{1}{4} \text{ 椭圆方程为}$$

$$\text{椭圆方程为 } |PF_1 + PF_2|^2 = PF_1^2 + 2PF_1 \cdot PF_2 + PF_2^2 = 12^2 + 2 \times 12 \times 6 \times \frac{1}{4} + 6^2 = 216 \text{ 椭圆方程为}$$



□□  $f(x)$  □  $(-\infty, -3)$  □□□□□□  $(-3, +\infty)$  □□□□□□□□ **A** □□□□

□□□□ **B** □  $f(-\log_5 0.2) = \left(-\log_5 \frac{1}{5}\right) = f(1)$  □  $f(x)$  □  $(-3, +\infty)$  □□□□□

□□  $-3 < e^{\frac{1}{2}} < 1 < \ln \pi$  □□□  $f\left(e^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) < f(1) < (\ln \pi)$  □

$f\left(e^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) < f(-\log_5 0.2) < (\ln \pi)$  □□□□ **B** □□□

□□□□ **C** □□  $g(x) = f(x) + 1 = e^x \cdot x^3 + 1$  □□□□  $g(-3) = e^3 \cdot (-3)^3 + 1 = 1 - \frac{27}{e^3} < 0$  □

$g(0) = e^0 \cdot 0^3 + 1 = 1 > 0$  □  $g(-3) \cdot g(0) < 0$  □□□□□□□□□□□□□□  $x_0 \in (-3, 0)$  □□  $g(x_0) = f(x_0) + 1 = 0$  □□□□□

$f(x) = -1$  □□□□□□□□ **C** □□□

□□□□ **D** □□□□  $f(x) = kx$  □  $e^x \cdot x^3 = kx$  □□□□□□  $x=0$  □□□□□□□□ **4** □□□□□□□□  $e^x \cdot x^2 = k$  □  $3$  □□□□□□

□  $h(x) = e^x \cdot x^2$  □□  $h(x) = e^x \cdot x^2 + e^x \cdot 2x = e^x \cdot x(x+2)$  □

□  $h(x) = e^x \cdot x(x+2) > 0$  □□  $x > 0$  □  $x < -2$  □

□  $h(x) = e^x \cdot x(x+2) < 0$  □□  $-2 < x < 0$  □

□□  $h(x) = e^x \cdot x^2$  □  $(-\infty, -2)$  □  $(0, +\infty)$  □□□□□□□□  $(-2, 0)$  □□□□□

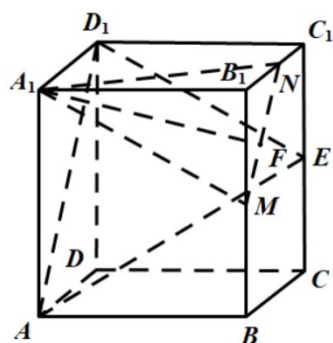
$h(-2) = e^2 \cdot (-2)^2 = \frac{4}{e^2}$  □  $h(0) = e^0 \cdot 0^2 = 0$

□□  $h(x) = e^x \cdot x^2$  □□□□□□□□  $y=k$



□□□□□□  $AMN \parallel D_1AE$  □□ □□□□□□□□□□  $F$  □□□□□□□□□□□□.

□□□□



□□□□□□  $BB_1, B_1C_1$  □□  $M, N$ , □□  $AM, MN, AN$ ,

□□□□  $AC_1$  □□  $MN \parallel AD_1$ ,

$MN \not\subset D_1AE$   $AD_1 \subset D_1AE$  □□  $MN \parallel D_1AE$  □

$AM \parallel D_1E$   $AM \not\subset D_1AE$   $D_1E \subset D_1AE$  □□  $AM \parallel D_1AE$  □

□  $MN \cap AM = M$

□□□  $AMN \parallel D_1AE$  □

□□  $AF$  □□  $D_1AE$  □□□□□□  $AF \not\subset D_1AE$  □

□□□  $AF$  □□  $D_1AE$  □□

□□  $AF \subset AMN$  □

□□  $F$  □□  $BCC_1B_1$  □□□□□□  $AMN \cap BCC_1B_1 = MN$  □

□□  $F$  □□□□□□  $MN$  □□□□ **A** □□□

□□□□  $AF$   $BE$  □ □□□□□□□□□ **B** □□□

□□  $F$  □□  $M$  □□□□□□  $AF$  □□  $D_1E$  □□□□□□ **C** □□□



☐ ☐  $MN \parallel AD$ 
☐  $MN \not\subset ABD$ 
☐  $AD \subset ABD$

□□  $MN \parallel$  □  $ABD$  □□□  $F$  □□□  $ABD$  □□□□□□

□□□  $ABD_1$  □□□□□□□□  $F-ABD_1$  □□□□□□□□ D □.

□□□ABD.

11

[illegible]

$f(x) = 2\cos^2 \omega x + 2\sqrt{3}\sin \omega x \cos \omega x - 1 (\omega \in \mathbb{Z})(x \in \mathbb{R})$

$$\left(\frac{\pi}{12}, \frac{\pi}{3}\right) \quad \left(0, \frac{3\pi}{8}\right) \quad 2 \quad$$
$$A \begin{pmatrix} f(x) \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}$$
$$B[\omega] = 4$$
$$C[f(X)] \approx \frac{\pi}{24}$$
$$D_{\mathbb{R}} f(X) \Big|_{\left[-\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{k\tau}{2}, \frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{k\tau}{2}\right]} \Big|_{k \in \mathbb{Z}}$$

□□□□AD

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$$f(x) = 2 \sin\left(2\omega x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right) \quad \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \frac{T}{2} \quad \omega \leq 2 \quad f(x) \in \left(0, \frac{3\pi}{8}\right)$$
$$\frac{3\pi}{2} < \frac{3\pi\omega}{4} + \frac{\pi}{6} \leq \frac{5\pi}{2} \implies \frac{16}{9} < \omega \leq 2 \implies \omega = 2 \implies B \implies f(x) = 2 \implies A \implies x = \frac{\pi}{24} \implies f(x) = \sqrt{3}$$
$$C - \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \leq 4x + \frac{\pi}{6} \leq \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \quad D.$$

44

□□□□□  $f(x) = 2\frac{1+\cos 2\omega x}{2} + \sqrt{3}\sin 2\omega x - 1 = 2\sin\left(2\omega x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$  □

□□  $f(x)$  □□□  $\left(\frac{\pi}{12}, \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$  □□□□□□□□  $\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \frac{T}{2}$  □□□  $\omega \leq 2$  □

□□□  $f(x)$  □□□  $\left(0, \frac{3\pi}{8}\right)$  □□□□□ 2 □□□□□

□  $x \in \left(0, \frac{3\pi}{8}\right)$  □□□  $2\omega x + \frac{\pi}{6} \in \left(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{3\pi\omega}{4} + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$  □

□  $\frac{3\pi}{2} < \frac{3\pi\omega}{4} + \frac{\pi}{6} \leq \frac{5\pi}{2}$  □□□  $\frac{16}{9} < \omega \leq \frac{28}{9}$  □□□  $\frac{16}{9} < \omega \leq 2$  □

□□  $\omega \in \mathbb{Z}$  □□□  $\omega = 2$  □□  $B$  □□□

□  $f(x) = 2\sin\left(4x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$  □□  $f(x)$  □□□□□ 2□  $A$  □□□

□  $x = \frac{\pi}{24}$  □□  $f(x) = 2\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \sqrt{3}$  □□□□□□□  $C$  □□□

□  $-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \leq 4x + \frac{\pi}{6} \leq \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$  □□  $-\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{k\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{k\pi}{2}$  □□  $D$  □□.

□□□  $AD$ .

29□□2021·□□·□□□□□□□□□□□□□□  $f(x) = \frac{\ln x + 1}{x}$  □□□□□□□□□□ □

$A$  □□□□  $f(x) = 2m$  □□□□□□□□□□  $m \in (0, 1)$

$B$  □□  $y = f(x)$  □  $y = kx$  □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□  $k \leq 0$  □  $k = \frac{e}{2}$

$C$  □□□□  $x > 1$  □□□□  $f(x) > \frac{x+1}{e^x}$  □□□

$D$  □  $\frac{3}{2}\ln 2 + 1 < \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{e}$

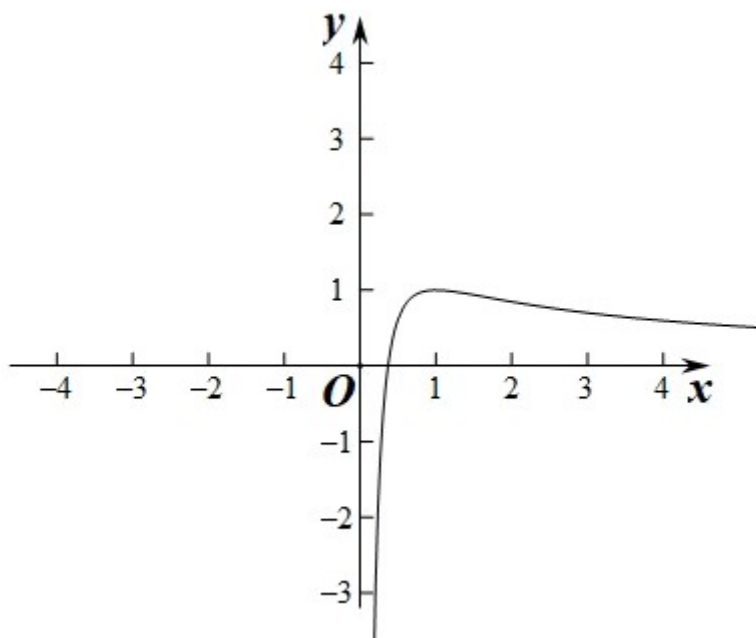
□□□□  $BCD$

□□□□

□□  $f(x)$  □□□□□□□□□□ **AB** □□□  $f(x) > f(e^x)$  □□□ **C** □□□  $f(2\sqrt{2}) < f(e)$  □□□ **D**.

□□□□

$f(x) = \frac{-\ln x}{x^2}$  □□  $f(x)$  □  $(0,1)$  □□□  $(1,+\infty)$  □□□□□□□□



□□□  $f(x) = 2mx$  □□□□□□□□□□  $0 < 2m < 1$  □□  $0 < m < \frac{1}{2}$  □□ **A** □□□

□  $k \leq 0$  □□  $y = kx$  □  $y = f(x)$  □□□□□□ **1** □□□□

□  $k > 0$  □□□  $y = f(x)$  □  $y = kx$  □□□□□□□□ **1** □□□□

□□□□  $(x_0, y_0)$  □□□□□□  $y - \frac{\ln x_0 + 1}{x_0} = -\frac{\ln x_0}{x_0^2} (x - x_0)$  □

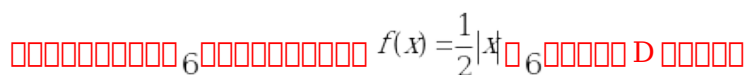
□□□□□□□□  $-\frac{\ln x_0 + 1}{x_0} = -\frac{\ln x_0}{x_0^2} (-x_0) \Rightarrow \ln x_0 = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x_0 = e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \quad \square \quad k = \frac{e}{2} \quad \square$

□  $k \leq 0$  □  $k = \frac{e}{2}$  □□ **B** □□□

$\therefore 1 < x < e^x$  □□□□  $f(x)$  □  $(1, +\infty)$  □□□□□□□□

$\therefore f(x) = \frac{\ln x + 1}{x} > \frac{x + 1}{e^x} = \frac{\ln e^x + 1}{e^x} = f(e^x)$  □□ **C** □□□





31 2021.  $a > 0$   $b > 0$

$$B \cap \{ab - a - 2b = 0\} \cap \{a + 2b \geq 9\}$$

$$D_{\square\square}\frac{1}{a+1}+\frac{1}{b+2}=\frac{1}{3}\square\square ab+a+b\geq 14+6\sqrt{6}$$

0000

☐ ☐ ☐  $a=b$  ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐  $\lg a + \lg b = \lg(ab)$ ,  $\lg 1 = 0$  ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ **A** ☐ ☐

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & a^2b \dots 8ab & & ab \dots 8 & & a+2b \dots 8 \\ \square\square & & \square\square\square & & \square\square & & \square\square\square\square \text{ B } \square\square\square \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{a}{b} + \frac{1}{ab} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{a}{b} + \frac{(a+b)^2}{4ab} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5a}{4b} + \frac{b}{4a} \geq 2\sqrt{\frac{5a}{4b} \cdot \frac{b}{4a}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}} \boxed{}$$









$x \geq 0$   $g(x) = \log_a(x+1) \geq 0$   $a > 1$

$x < 0$   $g(x) = (3-a)x^2 - x + 4 - 2a \geq 0$

$3-a=0$   $a=3$   $g(x) = -x - 2 \geq 0$   $x \leq -2$

$-2 < x < 0$   $g(x) = (3-a)x^2 - x + 4 - 2a < 0$   $a=3$

$3-a > 0$   $a < 3$   $g(x) = (3-a)x^2 - x + 4 - 2a$

$x = \frac{1}{2(3-a)} > 0$   $g(x)$   $(-\infty, 0)$

$g(x) \geq 0$   $g(0) = 4 - 2a \geq 0$   $a \leq 2$

$3-a < 0$   $a > 3$   $g(x) = (3-a)x^2 - x + 4 - 2a$

$x \rightarrow -\infty$   $g(x) \rightarrow -\infty$   $g(x) \geq 0$

$1 < a \leq 2$

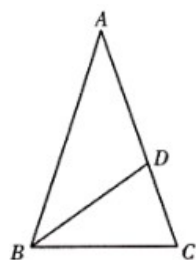
$2 < a \leq 2$

$f(x) \geq f(0)$   $f(x) + 1 \geq 0$

35 2021.  $36^\circ$  “ ”  $\triangle ABC$

$AB=AC$   $\angle ABC$   $AC$   $D$   $\triangle BCD$   $BC=1$   $AB=$   $\sin 234^\circ =$

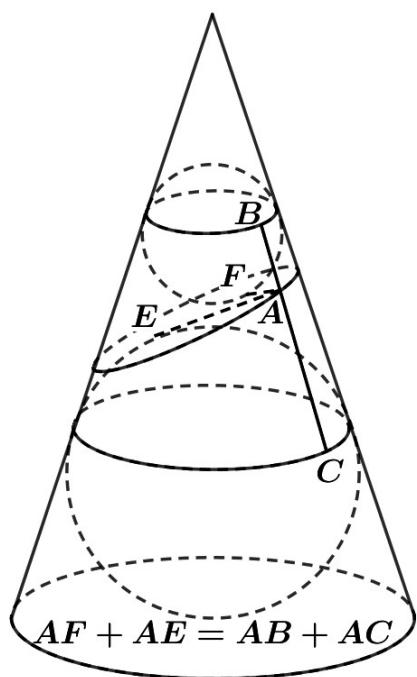
\_\_\_\_\_.



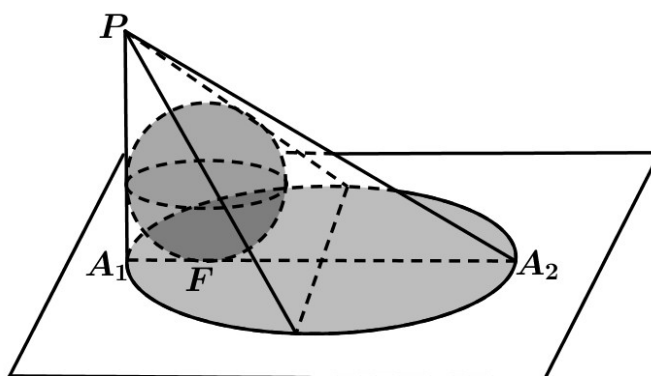


② 如图 2，在圆锥的侧面上，从点  $P$  到点  $A$  的最短距离为  $PA=5$ ，

求圆锥的侧面积。



图①



图②

$$\frac{2}{3}$$

如图

在圆锥的侧面上，从点  $P$  到点  $A$  的最短距离为  $PA=5$ ，

求圆锥的侧面积。

② 如图 2，在圆锥的侧面上，从点  $P$  到点  $A$  的最短距离为  $PA=5$ ，

$$\tan \angle EPO = \frac{2}{3}, \tan \angle APA = \frac{2 \times \frac{2}{3}}{1 - \frac{9}{4}} = \frac{12}{5}$$

$$\triangle APA, AP=5$$

$$\therefore AA_2 = AP \times \frac{12}{5} = 12, 2a=12, a=6,$$

圆锥的侧面积为  $O$





1

3  $F(x)$   $[-4, 5]$

$$X_3 \square \dots \square X_n \square \square X_1 < X_2 < X_3 < \dots < X_n \square \square \square \square \quad \left| \quad X_n \square \square n \square \square \square \quad S_n \square \square 2S_n - (X_1 + X_n) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

10

10

$$g(x) = \cos\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

45

$[0, 9\pi]$   $n=18$

$\mathcal{G}(x) = -\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{k\pi}{2}$

$x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$   $x = \frac{\pi}{3}$   $x = \frac{5}{6}\pi$

$x_7, x_8$   $x = \frac{25}{3}\pi$

$2S_n - (x_1 + x_n) = (x_1 + x_2) + (x_2 + x_3) + \dots + (x_7 + x_8)$

$2S_n - (x_1 + x_n) = \frac{17\left(\frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{25}{3}\pi\right)}{2} = \frac{221\pi}{3}$

$\frac{221\pi}{3}$

39 2022  $f(x)$   $[0, +\infty)$

$f(-ax + \ln x + 1) + f(ax - \ln x - 1) \geq 2f(1)$   $x \in [1, e^2]$   $a$

$\frac{1}{e} \leq a \leq \frac{4}{e}$

$f(x)$   $[0, +\infty)$   $f(-ax + \ln x + 1) + f(ax - \ln x - 1) \geq 2f(1)$   $|ax - \ln x - 1| \leq 1$   $x \in [1, e^2]$

$\frac{\ln x}{x} \leq a \leq \frac{\ln x + 2}{x}$   $x \in [1, e^2]$   $\mathcal{G}(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x}$   $h(x) = \frac{\ln x + 2}{x}$

$f(x)$

$f(-ax + \ln x + 1) = f(ax - \ln x - 1)$

$f(-ax + \ln x + 1) + f(ax - \ln x - 1) \geq 2f(1)$

$f(ax - \ln x - 1) \geq f(1)$

$$f(x) \in [0, +\infty)$$

$$|ax - \ln x - 1| \leq 1 \quad x \in [1, e^2]$$

$$\frac{\ln x}{x} \leq a \leq \frac{\ln x + 2}{x} \quad x \in [1, e^2]$$

$$g(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x} \quad g'(x) = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2} = 0 \quad x = e$$

$$g(x) \in [1, e) \quad (e, e^2]$$

$$g(x)_{\max} = g(e) = \frac{1}{e}$$

$$h(x) = \frac{\ln x + 2}{x} \quad h'(x) = \frac{-1 - \ln x}{x^2} < 0$$

$$h(x) \in [1, e^2]$$

$$h(x)_{\min} = h(e^2) = \frac{4}{e^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{e} \leq a \leq \frac{4}{e^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{e} \leq a \leq \frac{4}{e^2}$$

$$f(x)$$

$$f(x)$$

$$f(x) \in D$$

$$\forall x \in D, f(x) > 0 \Leftrightarrow f(x)_{\min} > 0 \quad \forall x \in D, f(x) < 0 \Leftrightarrow f(x)_{\max} < 0$$

$$\exists x \in D, f(x) > 0 \Leftrightarrow f(x)_{\max} > 0 \quad \exists x \in D, f(x) < 0 \Leftrightarrow f(x)_{\min} < 0$$

$$a > f(x) \quad a < f(x)$$

$$a > f(x) \Leftrightarrow a > f(x)_{\max} \quad a < f(x) \Leftrightarrow a < f(x)_{\min}$$

$$a > f(x) \Leftrightarrow a > f(x)_{\min} \quad a < f(x) \Leftrightarrow a < f(x)_{\max}$$

40 2021.  $f(x) = (x+2)\ln x + 2\sqrt{x}$   $(1, f(1))$  \_\_\_\_\_.

$4x - y - 2 = 0$

$f(1)$   $f(1)$

$f(x) = \ln x + \frac{2+x}{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$   $f(1) = 4$   $f(1) = 2$

$f(x)$   $(1, f(1))$   $y - 2 = 4(x - 1)$   $4x - y - 2 = 0$ .

$4x - y - 2 = 0$

41 2022.  $f(x) = \sin\left(\omega x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$  ( $\omega > 0$ )  $f(x)$   $\frac{\pi}{2}$   $f(x)$   $\omega$

①  $\omega$

②  $f(x)$   $\left[0, \frac{3\pi}{16}\right]$

③  $f(x)$   $\left[\frac{7\pi}{16}, \frac{11\pi}{16}\right]$

④  $f(x)$   $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$

⑤  $f(x)$   $\left[\frac{3\pi}{16}, 0\right]$

\_\_\_\_\_

①⑤

$f(x)$   $\frac{\pi}{2}$   $f(x)$   $\frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega} \cdot k$   $k \in \mathbb{Z}$   $\omega$   $f(x) = \sin\left(4x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$





$$|\alpha - \beta| < n \quad f(x) = g(x) \quad \text{“}n\text{”} \quad f(x) = 2^{x^2} - 1 \quad g(x) = x^2 - ae^x (e^{\frac{1}{e}}) \quad \text{“}1\text{”}$$

$$a$$

$$\left( \frac{1}{e}, \frac{4}{e^2} \right]$$

$$f(x)$$

$$f(x) \quad x=2 \quad g(x) \quad x_0 \quad \text{“}n\text{”} \quad |x_0 - 2| < 1 \quad a = \frac{x_0^2}{e^{x_0}}$$

$$f(x)$$

$$f(x)$$

$$f(x) = 2^{2-x} - 1 = 0 \quad x=2$$

$$g(x) = x^2 - ae^x = 0 \quad x^2 = ae^x$$

$$x_0$$

$$f(x) = 2^{2-x} - 1 \quad g(x) = x^2 - ae^x \quad \text{“}1\text{”}$$

$$\therefore |x_0 - 2| < 1 \quad 1 < x_0 < 3$$

$$x_0^2 = ae^{x_0} \therefore a = \frac{x_0^2}{e^{x_0}}$$

$$h(x) = \frac{x^2}{e^x} \quad h'(x) = \frac{2x - x^2}{e^x} \quad x \in (1, 3)$$

$$1 < x < 2 \quad h'(x) > 0 \quad h(x)$$

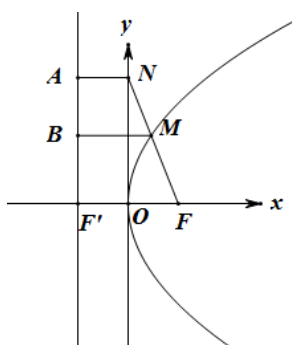
$$2 < x < 3 \quad h'(x) < 0 \quad h(x)$$

$$\therefore h(x)_{\max} = h(2) = \frac{4}{e^2} \quad h(1) = \frac{1}{e} \quad h(3) = \frac{9}{e^3}$$

$$a \left( \frac{1}{e}, \frac{4}{e^2} \right]$$

$$\left( \frac{1}{e}, \frac{4}{e^2} \right]$$



[illegible]
$$|\text{FN}| = \quad \square$$
$$\boxed{\phantom{0}}\boxed{\phantom{0}}\boxed{\phantom{0}}MN=MF=3\boxed{\phantom{0}}\boxed{\phantom{0}}|FN|=|FM|+|NM|=3+3=6\boxed{\phantom{0}}$$
[illegible]

$P$ -  $ABCD$   $PE$

∴  $PE$  为  $\triangle PAF$  的高

∴  $AE \perp PF$

∴  $AE \perp PF$

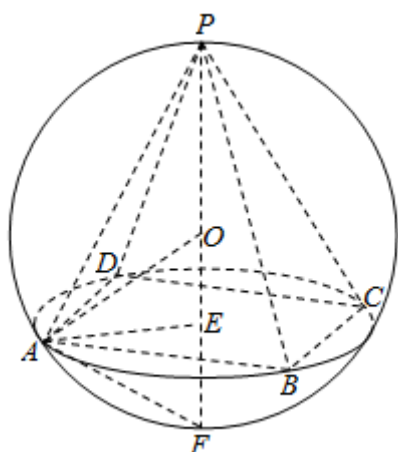
∴  $PA^2 = PF \cdot PE$

∴  $AE = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} AB = \sqrt{2}$  ∴  $PA = \sqrt{2^2 + (\sqrt{2})^2} = \sqrt{6}$  ∴  $PE = 2$

∴  $(\sqrt{6})^2 = PF \times 2$  ∴  $2R = PF = 3$  ∴  $R = \frac{3}{2}$

∴  $S = 4\pi R^2 = 9\pi$

∴  $9\pi$



47. 2021. 已知  $\triangle ABC$  中  $D$  为  $BC$  上一点  $BD = \frac{3}{4}BC$   $E$  为  $AD$  上一点  $AE = \lambda AB + \mu AC$

$t = (\lambda - 1)^2 + \mu^2$  \_\_\_\_\_

∴  $\frac{9}{10}$

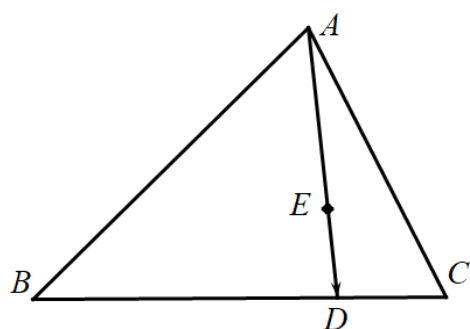
∴

∴  $AB, AC$  为基底  $AD = \frac{3}{4}BC$   $AE = kAD$   $0 \leq k \leq 1$   $k$  为  $\lambda, \mu$  的函数  $t = (\lambda - 1)^2 + \mu^2$

$t = \frac{5k^2}{8} - \frac{k}{2} + 1$  ∴  $t = (\lambda - 1)^2 + \mu^2$

□□□□

□□□□□



$\triangle ABC$  □□  $BD = \frac{3}{4} BC$  □

□□  
 $\therefore AD = AB + BD = AB + \frac{3}{4} BC = AB + \frac{3}{4} (AC - AB) = \frac{1}{4} AB + \frac{3}{4} AC$  □

□□  $E$  □□□□  $AD$  □□□□□  $\vec{AE} = k \vec{AD}$  □  $0 \leq k \leq 1$  □

$\therefore AE = \frac{k}{4} AB + \frac{3k}{4} AC$  □

□ □□□□  $\therefore \begin{cases} \lambda = \frac{k}{4} \\ \mu = \frac{3k}{4} \end{cases}$  □

$\therefore t = (\lambda - 1)^2 + \mu^2 = \left(\frac{k}{4} - 1\right)^2 + \left(\frac{3k}{4}\right)^2 = \frac{5k^2}{8} - \frac{k}{2} + 1$  □

$\therefore k = \frac{2}{5} t$  □□ □□□□□□□□□□  $\frac{9}{10}$ .

□□□□□  $\frac{9}{10}$  □

48□□2021·□□□□·□□□□□□□□□□  $f(x) = x^2 - \frac{a}{2} \ln x - \frac{x}{2}$  □  $a \in \mathbf{R}$  □□  $\left[\frac{1}{16}, 1\right]$  □□□□□□□□□□  $a$  □□□□□□□□□□ \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_□

□□□□  $\left(-\infty, -\frac{1}{16}\right] \cup [3, +\infty)$  □

□□□□

□□□□  $\left[\frac{1}{16}, 1\right]$  □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□  $f(x) \dots 0$  □  $f(x) \dots 0$  □□□□□□□.

□□□□

□□□□  $f(x) = x^2 - \frac{a}{2} \ln x - \frac{x}{2}$  □  $a \in \mathbf{R}$  □□  $\left[\frac{1}{16}, 1\right]$  □□□□□□□□

∴□□  $f(x)$  □  $\left[\frac{1}{16}, 1\right]$  □□□□□□□□□□

∴  $f(x) \dots 0$  □  $f(x) \dots 0$  □  $\left[\frac{1}{16}, 1\right]$  □□□□□□

∴  $f'(x) = 2x - \frac{a}{2x} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{4x^2 - x - a}{2x}$  □

□  $g(x) = 4x^2 - x - a$  □□□□□□□□□□  $x = \frac{1}{8}$  □

∴  $g(x)_{\min} = 4 \times \left(\frac{1}{8}\right)^2 - a - \frac{1}{8} = -\frac{1}{16} - a$  □

$g(x)_{\max} = 4 \times 1^2 - a - 1 = 3 - a$  □

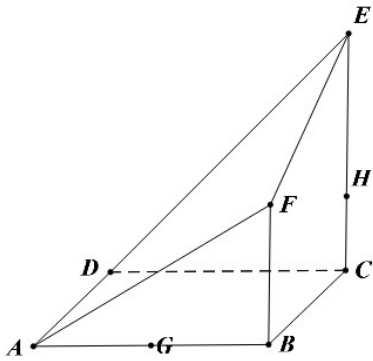
□  $f(x) \dots 0$  □□□□□□  $-\frac{1}{16} - a \dots 0$  □□  $a \leq -\frac{1}{16}$  □

□  $f(x) \dots 0$  □□□□□□  $3 - a \dots 0$  □□  $a \geq 3$  □

□□□□□□  $a$  □□□□□□  $\left(-\infty, -\frac{1}{16}\right] \cup [3, +\infty)$  □

□□□□□□  $\left(-\infty, -\frac{1}{16}\right] \cup [3, +\infty)$  □

49□□2021·□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□  $ABCDEF$  □□□□  $ABCD$  □□□□□□  $CE \perp$  □□  $ABCD$  □  $BF \parallel CE$  □□  
 $AB = CE = 3$  □  $BF = 2$  □□  $AB$  □□□  $G$  □□  $H$  □□□  $CE$  □□□□□.



- ①  $CH=1$   $HG \parallel$  面  $ADF$
- ② 面  $CD \perp$  面  $AE$  的充要条件是  $\sqrt{3}$
- ③ 面  $H \perp$  面  $GH \perp DF$
- ④  $AF$  在面  $ABE$  上的射影是  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ . 求面  $ABE$  的面积.

解法①③④

证明

① 取  $BF$  的中点  $T$ , 连接  $GT$ ,  $HT$ ,  $GT \parallel$  面  $ADF$

② 取  $AB \parallel CD$  的  $\angle EAB$  的充要条件是  $\sqrt{3}$

③ 面  $H \perp$  面  $GH \perp DF$

④ 面  $ABE$  上的射影  $F$  在面  $ABE$  上的射影是  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ .

证明

① 取  $BF$  的中点

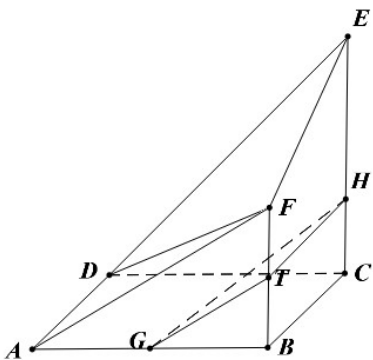


图1

取  $BF$  的中点  $T$ , 连接  $GT$ ,  $HT$ ,  $GT \parallel$  面  $ADF$ ,  $BT \parallel CH$ ,  $BT=CH$  所以  $BCHT$  是平行四边形  $TH \parallel BC$   $BC \parallel AD$

$TH \parallel AD$



□  $G, T$  □□  $AB, FB$  □□□□□  $GT \parallel AF$  □  $TH \cap GT = T$   $AF \cap AD = A$  □

□□□  $TGH \parallel$  □□  $ADF$  □□  $HG \parallel$  □□  $ADF$  □□④□□□

□③□□□ 2□□□  $AB \parallel CD$  □□□□□  $CD \perp AE$  □□□□□□  $AB \perp AE$  □□□□□

□  $BE$  □□  $\angle EAB$  □□□□□□□□□□□□□  $EC \perp$  □□  $ABCD$  □□□  $EC \perp AB$  □

□  $AB \perp BC$  □□  $EC \cap BC = C$  □□□  $AB \perp$  □□  $BCEF$  □□  $AB \perp BE$  □

□□  $\tan \angle EAB = \frac{BE}{AB} = \sqrt{2}$  □□②□□□

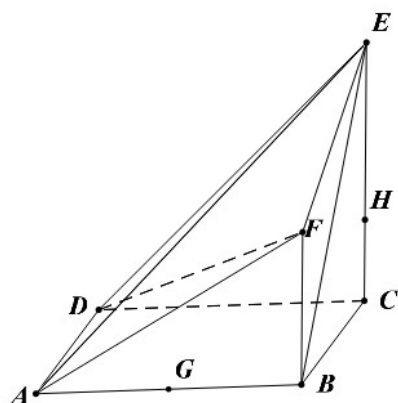


图2

□□③□□  $C$  □□□□□□  $\vec{CD}, \vec{CB}, \vec{CE}$  □□□□□□  $x, y, z$  □□□□□□□□ 3 □□□□□□□□

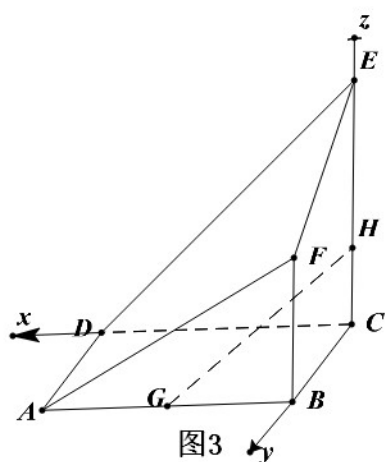


图3

□  $G\left(\frac{3}{2}, 3, 0\right), D(3, 0, 0), F(0, 3, 2)$  , □  $H(0, 0, h)$  □□□  $\vec{GH} = \left(-\frac{3}{2}, -3, h\right)$  □  $\vec{DF} = (-3, 3, 2)$  □□

$GH \perp DF \Rightarrow \vec{GH} \cdot \vec{DF} = 0$  □



$$\square \quad |OB|/|FA|=|OM|=|OF|=1 \quad \square \quad B \square \quad MA \square \square \square \square \quad A(x_1, y_1) \quad B(x_2, y_2) \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad K=2Y_2 \quad \square \quad S_{\triangle ABF}=S_{\triangle BFM} \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \quad / \quad \square \square \square \quad x=my-1(m>0) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad y^2=4x \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \quad y^2-4my+4=0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \quad / \quad \square \square \square \quad C \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad \Delta=(-4m)^2-16>0 \quad \square \square \quad m>1 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \quad K_1K_2=4 \quad \square \square \square \quad 2Y_2^2=4 \quad \square \square \square \quad Y_2>0 \quad \square \square \square \quad Y_2=\sqrt{2} \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \quad S_{\triangle ABF}=S_{\triangle BFM}=\frac{1}{2}Y_2|FM|=\sqrt{2}.$$

$$\square \square \square \square \quad \sqrt{2}$$

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